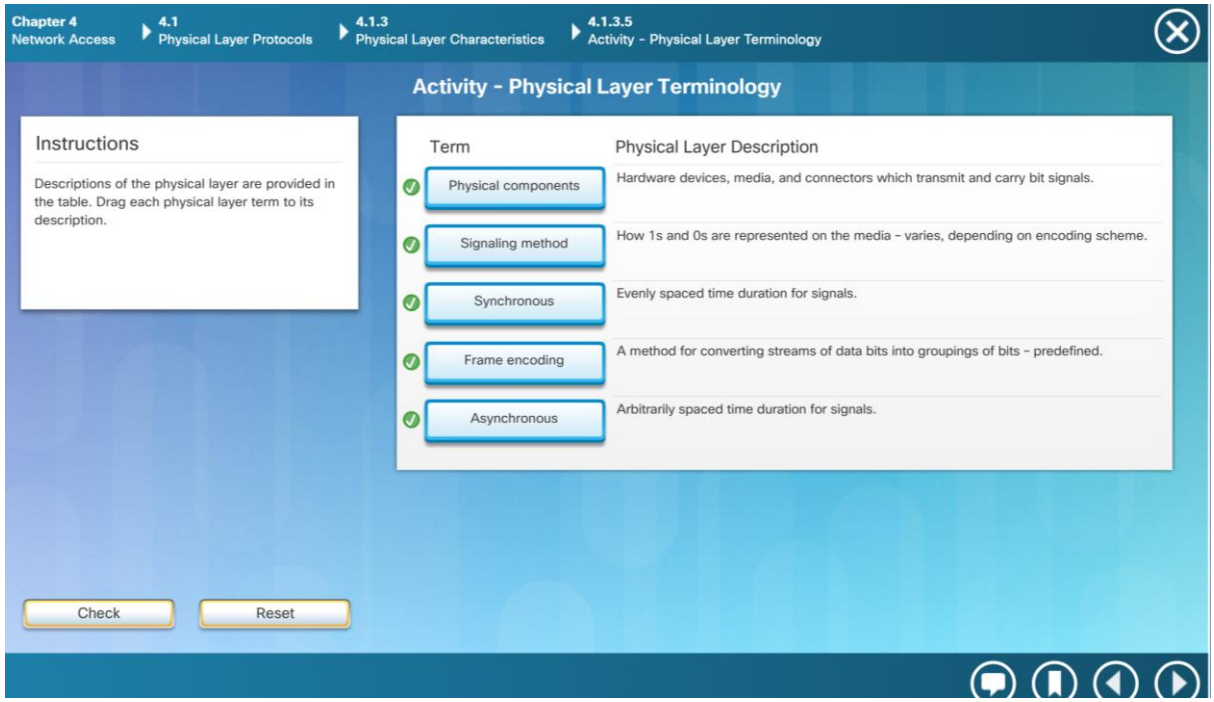
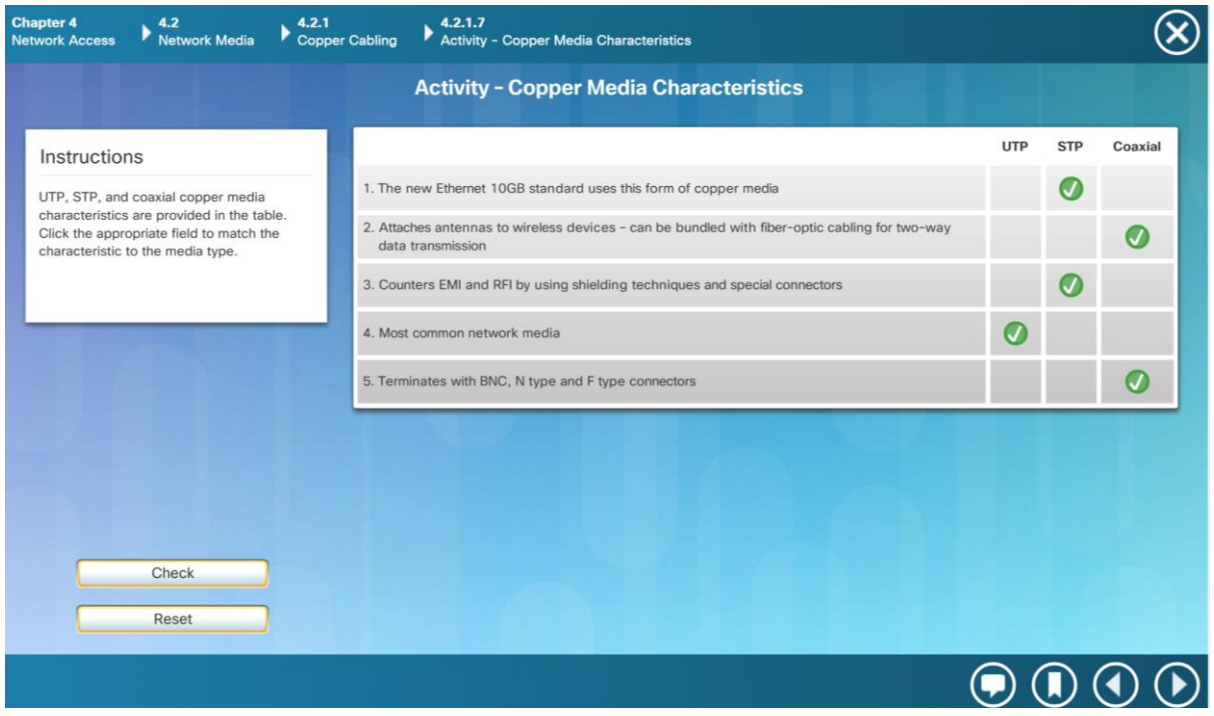
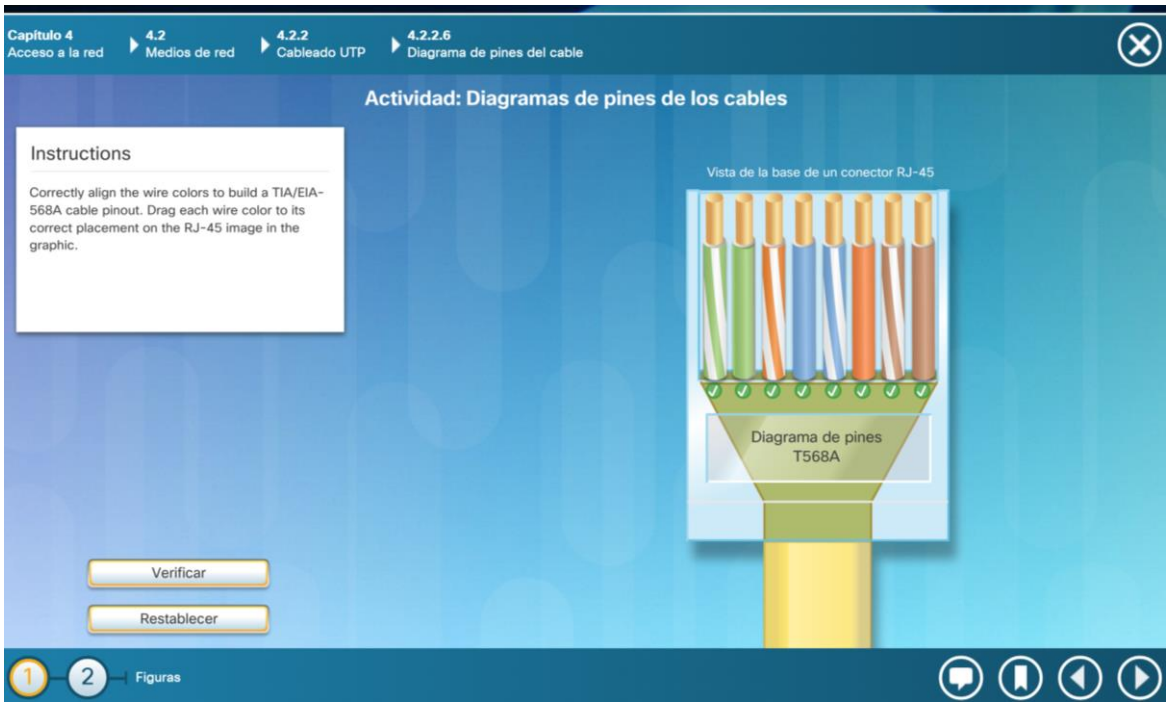
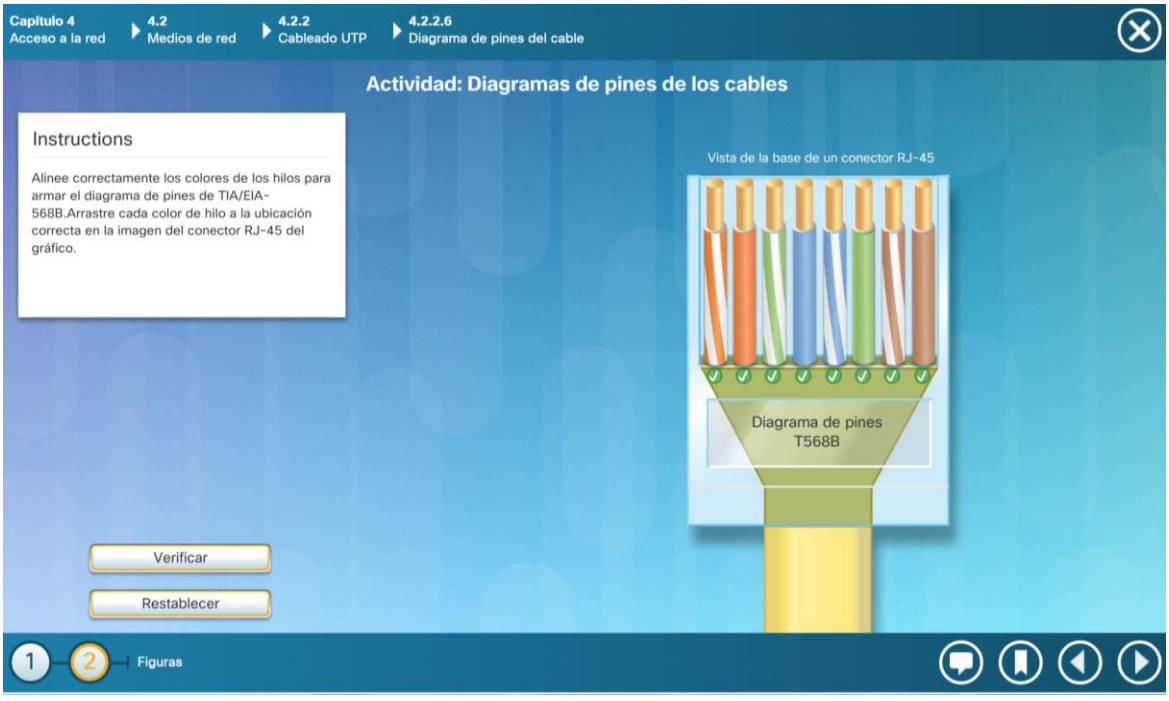
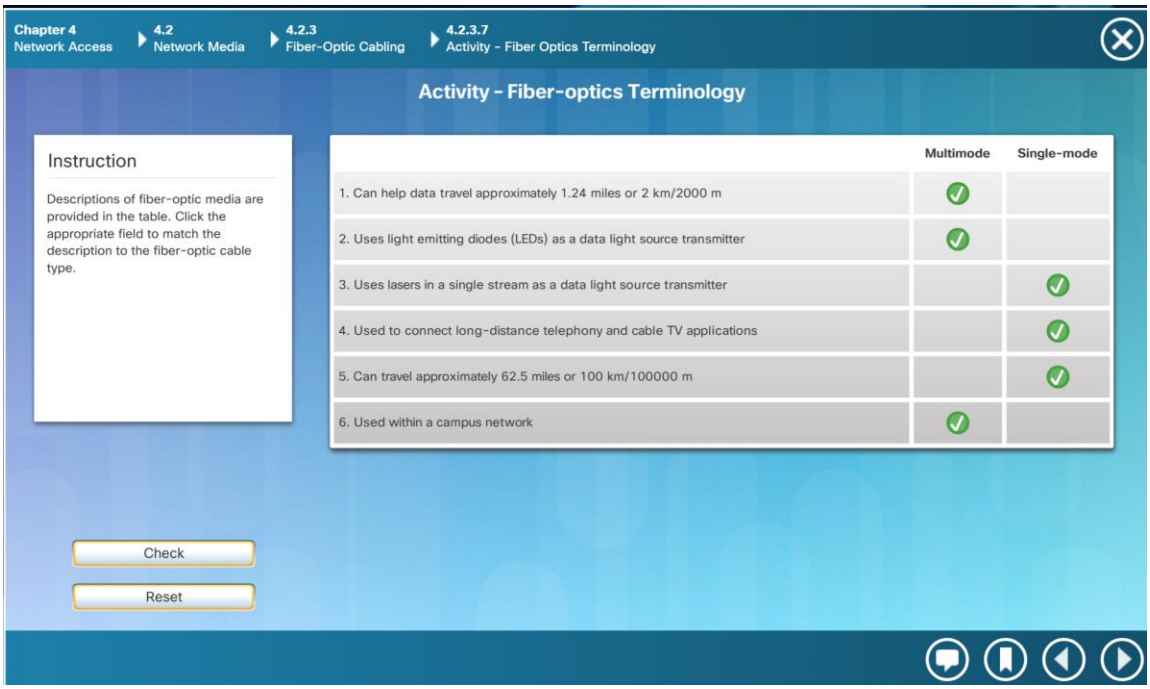
CH4 CISCO


Chapter 4
Network Access
4.1
Physical Layer Protocols
4.1.3
Physical Layer Characteristics
4.1.3.5
Activity - Physical Layer Terminology
Activity - Physical Layer Terminology
Instructions
Descriptions of the physical layer are provided in the table. Drag each physical layer term to its description.
Term
Physical Layer Description
Physical components
Hardware devices, media, and connectors which transmit and carry bit signals.
Signaling method
How 1s and 0s are represented on the media - varies, depending on encoding scheme.
Synchronous
Evenly spaced time duration for signals.
Frame encoding
A method for converting streams of data bits into groupings of bits - predefined.
Asynchronous
Arbitrarily spaced time duration for signals.
Check
Reset

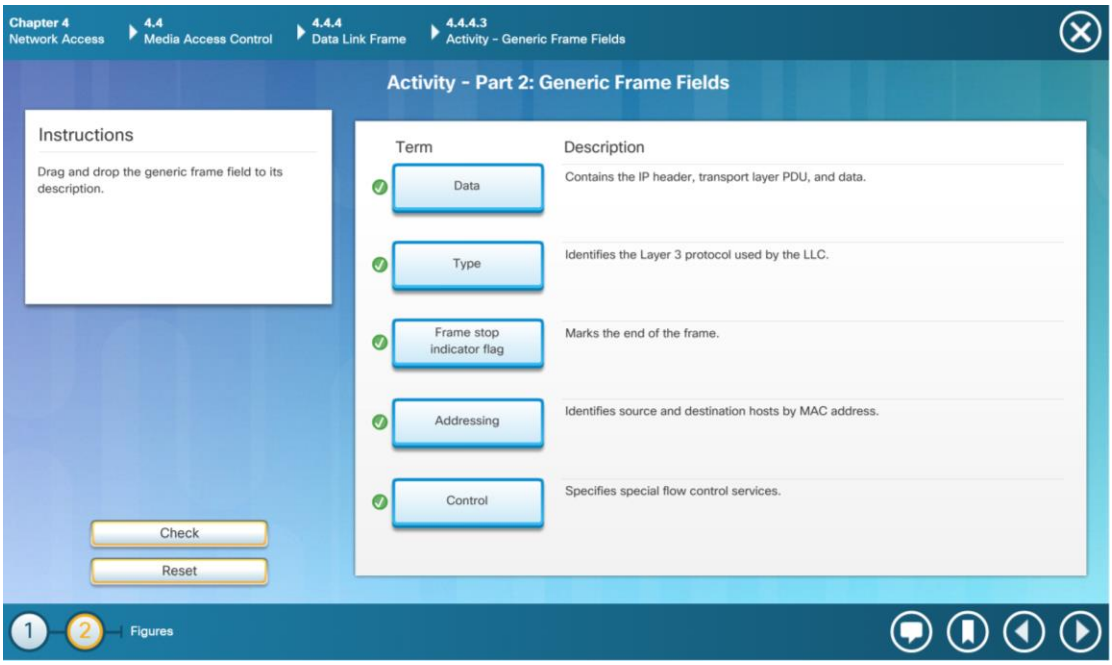

Chapter 4
Network Access
4.2
Network Media
4.2.1
Copper Cabling
4.2.1.7
Activity - Copper Media Characteristics
Activity - Copper Media Characteristics
Instructions
UTP, STP, and coaxial copper media characteristics are provided in the table. Click the appropriate field to match the characteristic to the media type.
UTP
STP
Coaxial
1. The new Ethernet 10GB standard uses this form of copper media
2. Attaches antennas to wireless devices - can be bundled with fiber-optic cabling for two-way data transmission
3. Counters EMI and RFI by using shielding techniques and special connectors
4. Most common network media
5. Terminates with BNC, N type and F type connectors
Check
Reset


Capítulo 4
Acceso a la red
4.2
Medios de red
4.2.2
Cableado UTP
4.2.2.6
Diagrama de pines del cable
Actividad: Diagramas de pines de los cables
Instructions
Correctly align the wire colors to build a TIA/EIA-568A cable pinout. Drag each wire color to its correct placement on the RJ-45 image in the graphic.
Vista de la base de un conector RJ-45
Diagrama de pines T568A
Verificar
Restablecer
1
2
Figuras


Capítulo 4
Acceso a la red
4.2
Medios de red
4.2.2
Cableado UTP
4.2.2.6
Diagrama de pines del cable
Actividad: Diagramas de pines de los cables
Instructions
Alinee correctamente los colores de los hilos para armar el diagrama de pines de TIA/EIA-568B.Arrastre cada color de hilo a la ubicación correcta en la imagen del conector RJ-45 del gráfico.
Vista de la base de un conector RJ-45
Diagrama de pines T568B
Verificar
Restablecer
1
2
Figuras


Chapter 4 Network Access
4.2 Network Media
4.2.3 Fiber-Optic Cabling
4.2.3.7 Activity - Fiber Optics Terminology
Activity - Fiber-optics Terminology
Instruction
Descriptions of fiber-optic media are provided in the table. Click the appropriate field to match the description to the fiber-optic cable type.
Multimode
Single-mode
1. Can help data travel approximately 1.24 miles or 2 km/2000 m
2. Uses light emitting diodes (LEDs) as a data light source transmitter
3. Uses lasers in a single stream as a data light source transmitter
4. Used to connect long-distance telephony and cable TV applications
5. Can travel approximately 62.5 miles or 100 km/100000 m
6. Used within a campus network
Check
Reset


Chapter 4 Network Access
4.4 Media Access Control
4.4.4 Data Link Frame
4.4.4.3 Activity - Generic Frame Fields
Activity - Part 1: Generic Frame Fields
Instructions
Drag the generic frame field to its correct location on the diagram.
Header
Packet (Data)
Trailer
Frame Start
Addressing
Type
Control
Data
Error Detection
Frame Stop
Check
Reset
1
2
Figures


Chapter 4
Network Access
4.4
Media Access Control
4.4.4
Data Link Frame
4.4.4.3
Activity - Generic Frame Fields
Activity - Part 2: Generic Frame Fields
Instructions
Drag and drop the generic frame field to its description.
Term
Description
Data
Contains the IP header, transport layer PDU, and data.
Type
Identifies the Layer 3 protocol used by the LLC.
Frame stop indicator flag
Marks the end of the frame.
Addressing
Identifies source and destination hosts by MAC address.
Control
Specifies special flow control services.
Check
Reset
1
2
Figures